

# KN U

KNU'CKLE. *n. f.* [knucle, Saxon; *knackle*, Dutch.]  
 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.  
 Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen  
 Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,  
 Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,  
 With *knuckles* bruised, and face befear'd in blood. *Garth.*  
 2. The knee joint of a calf.  
 We find also that Scotch skinck, which is a pottage of  
 strong nourishment, is made with the knees and finews of  
 beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a resto-  
 rative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 3. The articulation or joint of a plant.  
 Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in  
 their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
 To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose  
 from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table  
 with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental de-  
 feat.  
 KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.  
 The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

# K Y D

the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is  
*knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard  
 and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs,  
 though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with  
*chuff*.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of pre-  
 diction.  
 The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,  
 With clubs and clouted thoon,  
 Shall fill up Duffendale  
 With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*  
 KNUR. } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard sub-  
 KNURLE. } stance.  
 The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by  
 the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*  
 Koned for *knur*. *Spenser.*  
 To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To  
 know.  
 But ah, un'uft and worthless Colin Clout,  
 That *kyd*st the hidden kinds of many a weed;  
 Yet *kyd*st not one to cure thy fore heart root,  
 Whole rankling wound as yet doth rifele bleed. *Spenser.*



L.

RICH WARREN

A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:  
 Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,  
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.  
 Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,  
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:  
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque  
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
 Quæ prius memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,  
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

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